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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 289

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL
Twenty eighth street, near Broadway.—At 8 P. M. Miss Fanny
Davison, Miss Sara Jewell, Louis James, Charles
Fisher.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—
Variety, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 266 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M. at 10 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—Variety, at 8 P. M. at 10 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA PERICHOLE,
at 8 P. M. at 10 P. M. M. Alice.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixty-fourth
streets.—EXHIBITION.COLONADE.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—STORM OVER
PARIS AND THE JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, at 2:30 P. M.
and 7:30 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—IDLEWILD, at 2
P. M. at 4:30 P. M. UNDER THE GASLIGHT, at
8 P. M. at 10:30 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 224 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M. at 10:45
P. M.NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street.—At 8 P. M. and
8 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M. at 10:30
P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M. at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John L. Raymond.STEINWAY HALL.
Fourteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.
Frederic Macdonald.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.—DER SONNENWENDIG, at 8 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—
FAIRY CIRCLE, OR, CON QUARLAN'S DREAM, at 8 P. M.
at 10:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney
Williams.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—PARTISAN FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M. at 10:30
P. M. Mr. H. J. Montague.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street.—RUY BLAS, at 8 P. M. Signora
Folentini, Miss Cary, Signor Carpi.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. at 11 P. M. The Kinky
Family.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 16, 1874.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the great pressure on our ad-
vertising columns, advertisers would favor us
by sending in their advertisements early in the
day. This course will secure a proper classifica-
tion, helping the public and the HERALD.
Advertisements intended for our Sunday issue
may be sent with great advantage in the earlier
days of the week; it will prevent confusion
and mistakes arising from the immense
quantity of work to be done on
Saturdays. Advertisements will be re-
ceived daily at this office, the branch office,
No. 1,265 Broadway, corner of Thirty-second
street, and the Brooklyn branch office, corner
of Fulton and Boerum streets, up to nine P. M.,
and at the Harlem branch office, 124th
street and Third avenue, up to eight P. M.
Let advertisers remember that the earlier
their advertisements are in the HERALD office
the better for themselves and for us.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be warmer and
partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks generally
advanced. Money was in good request. Gold
was firm at 110½ a 110.

COUNT VON ARNIM. It is thought in Berlin,
will receive more favor from the higher court
to which he has appealed than from the lower
tribunal.

THE INSURRECTION in the Argentine Con-
federation still continues, with advantages for
the rebels. The government is crippled by
political rivalries.

THE TAMMANY CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS
were made last night, and two of the dis-
tricts—the Eighth and Eleventh—were given
to the liberal republican party.

ANOTHER TEXAN STEER made a raid through
the streets of New York yesterday, but only
three persons were injured. The crowd was
to blame in this case for exciting the fright-
ened animal.

LOUISIANA.—The voice of Ohio and the
voice of Indiana in the late elections are a
protest against the continuance of the Louisi-
ana usurpation. The moping owls of Con-
gress can no longer blink the question.

THE ARREST OF TOM BALLARD, the noto-
rious counterfeiter, as our Buffalo correspon-
dence shows, has resulted in a singular offer.
The man who is most expert at forging paper
money now proposes to show the government
processes by which successful counterfeiting
will be made impossible. Ballard makes this
proposition without conditions, but, of course,
in the hope that if he performs what he pro-
poses his punishment will be made lighter.
We are almost inclined to think that in such
a case he would deserve not mercy alone but
reward.

The Congressional Elections.

The important gains made by the democrats
in the election of members of the Forty-fourth
Congress are the most significant feature of
the October contests. Local issues, like the
temperance question, may have more or less
influence on the election of State officers, but
the choice of Representatives to Congress
turns wholly upon national issues, and the
Congressional results of the recent contest are
the most interesting feature of the political
situation. Whatever success the republican
journals may seem to have in explaining away
the force of Tuesday's elections by attributing
the result to local causes, it is obvious that
this line of reasoning does not touch the great
central fact that the democrats have achieved
a noteworthy triumph on national issues by
important additions to their strength in Con-
gress. According to present appearances the
democrats have a fair prospect of controlling
the next House of Representatives. The
national importance of such a change can-
not be overestimated. From the admissions
of the republican "organ" the democrats are
rising in this year's elections to a position of
equality with their republican opponents. We
insert the "organ's" tables because they have
the convincing effect of the testimony of an
unwilling witness. The "organ" is compelled
to admit that in the States in which elections
were held on Tuesday the democratic repre-
sentation in Congress has been increased
from the proportion of two to five to the
proportion of five to five. Here is the table:—

	43d Rep.	Cong. Dem.	44th Cong. Rep.	Cong. Dem.
Indiana.....	9	4	5	8
Iowa.....	9	—	9	—
Ohio.....	13	7	7	13
Nebraska.....	1	—	1	—
West Virginia.....	1	2	1	2
Totals.....	33	13	23	23

Gains so remarkable look as if the democrats
might entertain hopes of controlling the next
House of Representatives. The preceding
Congressional elections of the present year are
also favorable to the democrats. We again
insert a table taken from the "organ":—

	43d Cong.		44th Cong.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Maine.....	5	—	5	—
North Carolina.....	3	5	1	7
Oregon.....	—	1	—	1
Vermont.....	3	—	2	—
Tuesday's election....	33	13	23	23
Totals.....	44	19	31	31

From this statement it also appears that
the democrats are rising from the position of
a helpless minority to a control of the next
House. The political revolution, of which the
recent elections furnish evidence, is not likely
to be arrested midway in its career. Nothing
is better established in our politics than the
potent influence of preceding elections on
those which follow. A pertinent illustration
is afforded by the Indiana election of 1872,
when Hendricks was elected in October by a
majority of 1,148, and Grant carried the
State in November by a majority of 22,515.
There was a change of about 24,000, attribut-
able to no other cause than the expectation of
victory founded on preceding elections and the
popular estimate of the drift of the political
current. The October elections which have
just been held will act on the No-
vember elections in a similar manner.
There are tens of thousands of citizens
always hanging loose on the outskirts of
political parties who prefer to be on the win-
ning side, and whose votes are determined by
the drift of the tide as manifested in the pre-
liminary elections. These political soldiers of
fortune will take their cue from the decided
democratic successes in the elections of the
present year, and by shifting their votes into
what they believe the winning scale, will make
their influence felt in November. Unless the
ordinary flow of political currents is arrested
the democratic gains next month will outdo
those which have just been achieved. The
democratic chances are at least even for
securing a majority in the next House, and
this degree of success would foretell a revolu-
tion in the politics of the country.

In the first place, a democratic majority in
the next House would preclude certain con-
tingent difficulties which are always liable to
arise in a Presidential election. The constitu-
tion provides that when a President is not
elected by the people the House of Representa-
tives shall choose the President. If it
should be found that the democrats have a
majority in the next House it will forestall
the possibility of a republican split on the
third term question or any other question.
With a republican majority in the next House
the republicans could afford a split, since one
or the other of the republican candidates
would certainly be elected by the House if
there was no choice by the people. In such
a state of things it might be good republican
tactics to encourage a third party, whose can-
didate could hold the dissatisfied republicans
and prevent their desertion to the democratic
party. This strategy might keep the democ-
rats in a minority, and, by preventing the
election of their candidate by the people, carry
the choice into the House, which would be
a perfectly safe game if the republicans
held control of that body. But if the democ-
rats shall have a majority of the next House
the republican party must succeed in the Elec-
toral College or not succeed at all. This con-
sideration reinforces the reasons we have heretofore
stated for believing that the next Presi-
dential contest will be a straight, square fight
between the two regular parties unencumbered
by a third candidate.

In the next place, a clear democratic major-
ity in the next House would have an import-
ant effect on federal legislation. It would
prevent the passage of any bill in which the
republicans might have a party interest. No
matter what President Grant might recom-
mend, or the republican Senate might pass,
the democrats would hold a complete check by
their control of the House. The moral effect
of democratic ascendancy in one branch of
Congress would be greater than the mere ad-
vantage of blocking republican legislation. It
would cause the country to look forward to
democratic control of every department of the
government, and would enlist the whole body
of time servers and political camp followers
on the democratic side. It would enroll in
the democratic ranks the greedy multitudes
with whom political gratitude is "a sense of
favors expected"—a class numerous enough
to turn the political scale. Besides this
great advantage the possession of the House
by the democrats would enable them to man-
ufacture an astonishing amount of capital for
the Presidential election. There would be
a bewildering number of investigating
committees appointed to ferret out republican
abuses, and there is no reason to doubt that

they could find what they searched for.
Everything in the past administration of
the republican party would be turned in-
side out, and if the President or the Ex-
ecutive departments should refuse any in-
formation which the democratic House might
demand the refusal would be construed as
evidence of skulking guilt. An ancient me-
chanic said that he could move the world
if he had a fulcrum on which he might rest
his lever. The democrats would gain such
a fulcrum by electing a majority of the next
House, and should they succeed to this extent
the next Presidency will be visibly in their
grasp.

For us here in New York the most im-
mediate point of interest is the effect of the
recent democratic victories on the contest in
this State. It cannot be doubted that their
influence will be great. They will depress
and discourage the republicans and inspire
hope, confidence and exertion on the part
of the democrats. They brighten the chances
of Mr. Tilden, and if he were not weighed
down with the bad tactics, weak nominations
and unpopular leadership of Tammany Hall
he would now have a fair chance of success
against General Dix. Even in spite of these
obstructions and drawbacks his prospects are
improved by the result of the October elec-
tions. Had the democrats of this city nomi-
nated for the Majority some such candidate
as Mr. Duncan or Recorder Hackett and a
general ticket of corresponding respectability
there is little reason to doubt that Mr. Tilden
would be borne into office on the rising tide
of democratic success.

The Lincoln Monument.

Yesterday the national monument under
which rests the body of Abraham Lincoln
was formally unveiled at Springfield, Illinois,
in the presence of many thousands of his
countrymen. The ceremonies were simple
and impressive. An historical sketch of the
association through which the people erected
the monument was read by the Hon. Jesse K.
Dubois, and an oration delivered by Senator
Oglesby. The President of the United States
was there, and the Vice President, Secretary
Belknap, Generals Sherman, McDowell and
Custer, Governor Beveridge, and many others,
who are distinguished both in this country and
in Europe. The President has surprised his
countrymen by his address, which is by far
the best of the kind he has ever delivered in
public, and was a manly and truthful tribute
to his great predecessor. When he said Mr.
Lincoln was the best friend the South ever
had he uttered an opinion which the South
will be the first to indorse. The men who
spoke and who listened, as they stood around
the monument, were reverent and sincere;
yet in reading of these memorial ser-
vices it is impossible not to recall the
eloquent words of Abraham Lincoln himself
at the dedication of the battlefield of Gettys-
burg: "It is altogether fitting and proper
that we should be here. But in a larger sense
we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we
cannot hallow this ground. The brave men,
living or dead, who struggled here, have
consecrated it far beyond our power to add
or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember, what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for us,
the living, rather to be dedicated here to the
unfinished work that they have thus so nobly
carried on. It is rather for us to be here
dedicated to the great task remaining before
us, that from these honored dead we take in-
creased devotion to that cause for which they
here gave the last full measure of devotion;
that we here highly resolve that the dead
shall not have died in vain, that the nation
shall, under God, have a new birth of free-
dom, and that government of the people,
by the people, and for the people, shall
not perish from the earth." This brief
speech, which stands alone in its
simplicity and greatness above all the oratory
of the war, has a new application over the
grave of its author. Truly his resting place
cannot be consecrated by us, but there, where
the martyr, if President is laid, it is for us
to "highly resolve that the dead shall not
have died in vain." It is sad to think that
after eleven years of national labor so little
has been accomplished of the duty which Lincoln
urged the nation to perform—to know that
even our government is not as pure and hon-
orable as he left it, and that the South is still
prostrate and unredeemed. But to his tomb
in years to come pilgrimages will be made
by those who love freedom, and may the day
never come when the memories which cluster
around it shall be to America her shame in-
stead of her pride.

LOUISIANA FINANCES.—A local convention in
New Orleans produced considerable political
excitement, and showed that the Pinchback
protest against the Kellogg rule has had its
effect with the colored voters. Kellogg
himself was indebted to the police
for his safety. A still more important
point in our Louisiana despatches
is that the European bondholders of Southern
State bonds have sent an agent to look after
their interests, with power to make a new
agreement for settlement. The trouble he
finds in Louisiana is that there is no govern-
ment there to settle with. The terms offered
are liberal, and it would be well if all the
debtor States of the South would accept them
promptly.

BIGHAM YOUNG, according to our latest
advices from Salt Lake City, has given up his
original purpose of laying "righteousness to
the line and judgment to the plummet," and
quietly capitulates to the United States
judicial authorities. The Mormon chief is
evidently wide awake, and understands the
difference between threatening and resisting
the laws. We were apprehensive of serious
trouble between the Mormons and the United
States, but now we have no fears of any violent
disturbance in the Territory.

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.—There were
several dramatic points in the Glendenning
trial yesterday—the scene narrated by Mr. Miller,
the laugh of the reverend gentleman "which
sounded through the whole room," the laugh
of the brethren at the exit of Mr. Harkness,
and the threats of some of the counsel to
withdraw from the defense or stop the prosecution, unless certain
testimony was ruled out or admitted.
Already this trial has disclosed a bitter feel-
ing among the clergymen who are conducting
it, and the partisanship and levity displayed
are not worthy of the court or the grave cause
it has to try.

The Consideration of the City Esti-
mate.

The final estimate for the expenses of the
city government this year is \$34,822,000. But
to this sum there should be added \$1,538,000
"bridged over" from this year to next for the
Fourth avenue improvement, and about
\$3,000,000 for the Park and Dock depart-
ments, not included in the tax levy, which
actually makes the expense this year just
upon \$40,000,000, or a tax of more than
\$3 50 on every \$100 of real and personal
estate in the city. With these facts before
them the people do not require to be
told that there must be waste and extrava-
gance in the public departments, and that a
reform of our reformed municipal government
is desirable. It is notorious that few, if any,
of the departments are managed in the manner
in which a business man would manage his own
affairs, and that the people's money is still
squandered for the benefit of the politicians.
The fault is, no doubt, in some measure
attributable to bad legislation, but it lies mainly
with the heads of departments and with the
Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The
heads of departments are anxious to swell
their patronage to as great an extent as pos-
sible, and the Board of Apportionment, which
has the full power to cut down the estimates
to a proper sum, has never yet performed the
duty honestly. With regard to the estimates
of the present year, it is true, Alderman
Vance and Tax Commissioner Wheeler in-
sisted upon certain reductions, and succeeded
in securing them; but their movement in
favor of economy came after one-half the year
had passed away, and hence could not go so
far as was desirable.

The charter requires that the departmental
estimates shall be sent to the Board of Ap-
portionment, and that the Board shall make
therefrom a provisional estimate between the
1st of August and the 1st of November in each
year. This provisional estimate forms the
groundwork upon which the final estimate
and the annual taxation are based, and it is
seldom materially altered after it has once
been adopted by the Board of Apportionment.
It is, therefore, important that the provisional
estimate should be thoroughly discussed and
maturely considered before it is agreed upon
by the Board. Yet August and September
have passed and we are now within little more
than two weeks of the close of October, and
the first meeting of the Board of Apportionment
to consider the provisional estimate has only
just been held. At the meeting yesterday the
estimates from the departments were or-
dered to be printed. It is notorious
that some of the departments, man-
aged as a prudent man's business would
be managed, could be conducted at less than
one-half their usual expenditure without
detriment to the public interests. Yet their
estimates are increased year after year. The
Department of Taxes and Assessments, which
expended \$240,000 in 1871, asks for 1875
only \$128,000—a reduction of about one-
half, while the Finance Department costs
this year \$70,000 more than it cost
under the old "Ring" rule, and will
ask for still more next year. Its
expense, conducted in an honest busi-
ness manner, should not be more than
\$150,000 at the outside. The taxes could be
collected by the Department of Taxes and
Assessments with little more than its present
force at an expense of \$10,000; while the
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, a sort of
asylum in the Finance Department, is made
to cost nearly \$100,000. These are only
specimens of the leakages in the departments,
and the members of the Board of Apportion-
ment will not perform their duty if they fail
to stop them this year. Messrs. Vance and
Wheeler should insist upon sessions of the
Board day after day to consider the provisional
estimate as soon as the departmental esti-
mates are printed. No more important
duty is devolved upon them, and they will be
held responsible if the estimate for 1875 is not
reduced to a reasonable and honest amount.

The End of the Mosquito War.

The surest of all remedies for the mosqui-
toes is cold weather. It kills them and cures
us, and, fortunately, the frosty mornings we
have had lately have delivered us from the
torment. The few mosquitoes who survive
are about as many as the Revolutionary
heroes and quite as feeble. A mosquito now
is an object, not of fear and hate, but of pity.
He looks impudently at you, as if he would
beg the blood he is no longer strong enough to
take, and the magnanimous mind cannot re-
fuse his prayer. Much as we have despised
the mosquito in his hour of pride
and violence, when he snorted at the
sound of the trumpet, and cried "Ha! ha!"
to the armed men, we cannot but grieve with
him now when his wormy limbs have
brought him to our door. We pity the sor-
rows of the poor old Culex, whose sting hath
lost its cunning, whose tongue cleaves to the
roof of his mouth. Therefore let all be
generous to the vanquished foe. Let him
feed if he can, especially as we know he can't.
We forgive him now and love him as much as
we hated him before. He is like a Confederate
soldier at a radical republican convention; he
has come over to our side, but will not take us
on our flank any more.

The inventive genius of Americans will find
a remedy for every evil, from a gnaw to an
earthquake, and we have received many in-
ventions for the destruction of the mosquito,
a few of which we print. The misfortune is
that they have been invented a little too late
and cannot be tested this season. We admire
the benzine torch, which, no doubt, would
kill the mosquitoes, but might probably burn
down the house. It reminds us of the man-
ner in which the primitive Chinese, as Charles
Lamb said, discovered how to roast pig.
Another excellent invention is to catch
the mosquito, hold him gently between
the thumb and index finger, and
lecture him kindly but severely upon the
wickedness of his behavior, then plunge him
into a jar of snuff and pepper, where he will
die of sneezing, but of rage that, when he
sneezes, no one will say to him, "God
bless you!" Some persons imagine that you
can magnetize a mosquito; but this is a mis-
take. We have made passes at one for
hours, but the trouble was they were all
passes. The only way to effectually
magnetize one of them is to place
your hand upon his brow and press upon it
firmly, as if you were curing a headache.
To kneel down with him and pray would
probably be a fine plan, if it were not for the

fact that no one can pray when a mosquito is
in the room. It is a singular coincidence that
just about the time when the HERALD, accord-
ing to the illiterate press, got up a sensation
about mosquitoes, the London Times should
get up a sensation about ants. Its columns
have recently contained complaints of the
winged and unwinged ants which
swarm at present in the British capital, and
with remedies suggested by its able cor-
respondents. Vitriol, a saucer of weak rum
and water, well sweetened; carbolic acid,
camphor, are among these remedies. It thus
appears that both the great cities have suf-
fered from similar pests, and that the inhabi-
tants of both have appealed to their leading
journals for relief. The results are what
might have been expected—the mosquitoes
have disappeared from New York and the ants
in London are retiring before the advance of
science, as expounded by independent jour-
nalism.

Mr. Robeson's Testimony.

The party journals in New Jersey are giving
prominence to a recent mysterious speech of
Secretary Robeson, claiming to give the
country the exact views of the President on
the third term. "The President," Mr. Robe-
son said, "would never be found acting con-
trary to the established traditions of the
country." He "had no idea of a third term;
had never thought of such a thing, and re-
garded the discussion as unworthy of notice."
Hence he had never "spoken on the subject
except to his intimate friends," and has avoided
"giving any official expression of his opinion
lest he might seem to attach too much im-
portance to reports which never had any
foundation in fact."

We have all respect for Mr. Robeson and
are willing to accept him as an oracle on
administration matters. But he should speak
more clearly. He defends the President from
the charge of conspiring to be elected a third
time. That charge has not been made. We
could understand that the President would be
willing to retire in 1876. No man accepts the
inevitable so gracefully as a retiring office-
holder. We can understand also the
President's "reticence." But he was quite as
reticent in 1867, when President John-
son was sure he supported his policy,
and Mr. Stanton was just as
sure he did not, when democrats and
republicans were alike convinced that he
could be their candidate for the Presidency,
and when the republican party leaders were
uncertain whether he would accept when they
arranged his nomination. The President's
"reticence" means the reserve of a sagacious
man and the silence of a silent man. So far
as talking to intimate friends is concerned
Mr. Robeson is more fortunate than the rest
of the President's associates if he has obtained any
opinion from him. We know of Cabinet offi-
cers who do not know what he thinks about a
third term. We know of gentlemen who hold
toward him the closest personal relations who
are no less ignorant. And so guarded is Mr.
Robeson in his utterances that we infer
he speaks with a view to the election of a
Senator in New Jersey, an office for which he
is a candidate, and for the purpose of relieving
the republican party of what Mr. Wilson
regards as its most serious burden in the can-
vass.

Furthermore, what shall we say of a party
which waits with bated breath upon broken
utterances of a President before it gives voice
to its opinion upon one of the most important
questions now before the American people?
It reminds us of the manner in which Philip
II. ruled Spain. But it is not a pleasant thing
to see in a free republic, where administrations
are supposed to be ruled by public opinion.

A FULL REPORT of General Mackenzie's ex-
pedition and his recent battles with the In-
dians is given to-day in our correspondence
from his headquarters. It was a difficult and
dangerous march that our troops undertook
to perform in that barren country, near the
Red River and the Texas boundary,
and it was more difficult to find
the Comanche and Kiowa braves than
to punish them. General Mackenzie, how-
ever, has accomplished a great deal of good
in this campaign, and the only thing to regret
is that next year our peace policy will require
it all to be done over. Our Indian war is the
veritable stone of Sisyphus; it is no sooner
rolled to the top of the hill than it comes
tumbling down again.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE is by no means
beyond improvement, and, indeed, some of
the buildings in our great cities are clumsy
enough to arouse Mr. Ruskin to greater wrath
than even modern British architecture has
provoked. Architecture, like all other arts,
has its periods of decline, and for a long while
in this country we had little but imitations
of the Parthenon, and composite forms which
were well called American architecture, as
they resembled neither the Greek nor the
Gothic. But of late there has been a marked
advance in this art, and the meeting of the
American Institute of Architects in this city
gave evidence of the fact. Yesterday was
the second day of the session, and a number
of practical subjects were considered.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES from London an-
nounce that the Madrid government has
already paid England the indemnity de-
manded for the butchery of British subjects
in Cuba. Great Britain refused to recognize
the government of Spain till this act of
justice had been rendered. This is the
way that England enforces her rights. But
we, who were the greatest sufferers by the
Virginia massacre, to whom the insult was
principally offered, have had no redress
granted. This despatch we commend to the
study of Mr. Fish, in the hope that it may
hasten the movements of his diplomacy,
which, even in the case of relief for Mr.
Dockery, seem to be very slow.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in all these
recent elections was the main support of the
republican platform. The results, therefore,
reach the administration, and signify that two
terms, in the judgment of the people, are
enough for President Grant.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION which has been
established at the Chamber of Commerce will
prevent much unnecessary, expensive and
tedious litigation. Our merchants, as will be
seen by the report of the proceedings at the
opening yesterday, appreciate its advantages,
and able and practical addresses were made
by Arbitrator Fancher, Erasmus Brooks, David
Dudley Field and other gentlemen.

The Bonapartist Family Quarrel.

Poor Prince Napoleon has been defeated in
his effort to get elected to the Council General.
The good people of Ajaccio would have
nothing to do with the recreant who was pre-
pared to sacrifice the interests of the party to
his own. In his movement on the Council
General he was outflanked by another imperi-
al prince. It does seem as if nature had created
the poor man to be outflanked. Whether in
Italy or in Corsica it is ever the same story;
leading an army or heading a party this scion
of the House of Bonaparte is equally unlucky.
In person he resembles the great Napoleon
more closely than any of his family, and has
the great man's self-conceit without his skill
or firmness. It is said that he aspires to
the throne, but he is not ever likely to
reach it. His quarrel with the ex-
Emperor is due to his refusal to
second the projects of the more reckless wing
of the Bonapartist faction. The Prince, with
all his faults, has enough patriotism to recog-
nize the danger and folly of any immediate
attempt at restoration. These scruples are,
in the eyes of the Corsicans, little less than
crimes. Under the Empire they were preferred
in civil and military life to other subjects
of France, because they were regarded, with
justice, as the personal retainers of the Bona-
partes. Like carrion birds these unscrupulous
islanders flocked to France, and it is no exag-
geration to say that they battened on the
political corruption of the country. With the
Empire fell their privileges, and they are
naturally discontented with the new state of
things. They would have a restoration at
any cost; for what matters it to them how
France is oppressed so that the carrion birds
of the Empire be gorged? The defeat of
Prince Napoleon signifies that Corsica wants
the Empire, with its spies, its favoritism and
its corruption, and will show little favor even
to a Bonaparte who may stand in the way of
its return.

A PASSENGER ON BOARD one of the Harlem
steamboats complains of the dangerous prac-
tice of racing on the East River. We are in
favor of rapid transit, but we do not advocate
any such speedy way of getting to heaven
through Hell Gate as travel with a full head
of steam on a Harlem steamboat suggests.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"A nipping and an eager heir"—the Prince of
Wales.
General John Love, of Indiana, is sojourning at
the Gilsey House.
Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Washington, is regis-
tered at the Astor House.
Solicitor Ruford Wilson, of the Treasury Depart-
ment, is at the Brevoort House.
Even Pinchback cannot conceal his contempt
for the Chattanooga Convention.
Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y.,
is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is
stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, is among the re-
cent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Mr. James Warrack, British Vice Consul at Chi-
cago, has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.
State Senator Francis B. Hayes, of Massachu-
setts, is residing at the Brevoort House.
The Empress of Russia arrived in England yester-
day, and is now at Buckingham Palace.
Rochester's escape has made hard times for the
poor wretches who remained at New Catalonia.
Mr. Bartholdi, the French Minister, arrived from
Washington last evening at the Brevoort House.
Hady has the most lugubrious face in Paris.
They call him on the boulevards "the melancholy
sapper."
Brevet Brigadier General James M. Robertson,
United